reduce aggregation of β-amyloid or to disaggregate an aggregate of β-amyloid, wherein said antibody or fragment is present in said formulation in an amount effective to prevent or reduce said aggregation or disaggregate said aggregate; and

(B) a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier.

127 (New). The pharmaceutical formulation of claim 126, wherein said antibody is a monoclonal antibody.

128 (New). The pharmaceutical formulation of claim 126, wherein said antibody is a genetically engineered antibody.

129 (New). The pharmaceutical formulation of claim 126, wherein said antibody is a single chain monoclonal antibody.

130 (New). A method for preventing or reducing aggregation of β-amyloid, comprising administering to a subject in need thereof an anti-β-amyloid antibody or an antigen binding fragment thereof, wherein said antibody and fragment are effective to prevent or reduce aggregation of β-amyloid in said subject, thereby preventing or reducing said aggregation.

131 (New). The method of claim 130, wherein said antibody is a monoclonal antibody.

132 (New). The method of claim 130, wherein said antibody is a genetically engineered antibody.

133 (New). The method of claim 130, wherein said antibody is a single chain monoclonal antibody.

134 (New). A method for disaggregating an aggregate of β-amyloid, comprising administering to a subject in need thereof an anti-β-amyloid antibody or an antigen binding fragment thereof, wherein said antibody and fragment are effective to disaggregate said aggregate in said subject, thereby disaggregating said aggregate.

135 (New). The method of claim 134, wherein said antibody is a monoclonal antibody.

136 (New). The method of claim 134, wherein said antibody is a genetically engineered antibody.

137 (New). The method of claim 134, wherein said antibody or fragment thereof is a single chain monoclonal antibody.

138 (New). A method for treating a subject afflicted with Alzheimer's disease, which is characterized by aggregation of β-amyloid, comprising administering to said subject an anti-β-amyloid antibody or an antigen binding fragment thereof, wherein said antibody and fragment are effective to prevent or reduce aggregation of β-amyloid in said subject or to disaggregate an aggregate of β-amyloid in said subject.

139 (New). The method of claim 138, wherein said antibody is a monoclonal antibody.

140 (New). The method of claim 138, wherein said antibody is a genetically engineered antibody.

141 (New). The method of claim 138, wherein said antibody or fragment thereof is a single chain monoclonal antibody.

142 (New). A method of preventing or reducing aggregation of β-amyloid in a subject, comprising causing an effective amount of an anti-β-amyloid antibody or a antigen binding fragment thereof, wherein said antibody and fragment are effective to prevent or reduce aggregation of β-amyloid in said subject, to come into contact with said β-amyloid, thereby preventing or reducing aggregation of said β-amyloid.

143 (New). The method of claim 142, wherein said antibody is a monoclonal antibody.

144 (New). The method of claim 142, wherein said antibody is a genetically engineered antibody.

145 (New). The method of claim 142, wherein said antibody or fragment thereof is a single chain monoclonal antibody.

146 (New). A method of disaggregating an aggregate of β-amyloid in a subject, comprising causing an effective amount of an anti-β-amyloid antibody or antigen binding fragment thereof, wherein said antibody and fragment are effective to disaggregate β-amyloid in said subject, to come into contact with said aggregate, thereby disaggregating said aggregate.

147 (New). The method of claim 146, wherein said antibody is a monoclonal antibody.